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U. S. Department of Agriculture

OFFICE**STORAGE AND PACKING SHED IN THE REAR****Howard Lake & Victor Nurseries**

W. H. EDDY, Prop.

HOWARD LAKE,

(LATITUDE 45½ DEGREES)

MINNESOTA

We Grow and Have For Sale a Complete Line of

**HARDY TREES AND PLANTS
FOR THE NORTH AND WEST**

REFERENCES: The Bank of Howard Lake; American State Bank of Howard Lake

Instructions: Read Carefully**TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS:**

We are thankful to our customers for your liberal patronage in selecting your wants from varieties of our hardy trees and plants that we are propagating and growing in our nurseries.

It is of the greatest importance that you select varieties suited to your wants adapted to your soil, and that will grow well in this Northern climate. We recommend only the varieties recommended by our State Horticultural Society and prove profitable and productive with us. We recognize that the average planter is a busy person and has but little time to devote to the study of varieties or the care necessary for the successful growth of them, and in the preparation of this instructive circular we have endeavored to make it a guide both in the selection of stock and its after treatment. Such descriptions and instructions are of the greatest value for successful tree and plant growing.

The following are the varieties recommended by our State Horticultural Society and are the hardiest and most profitable to grow in this northern climate.

APPLES

Of the first degree of hardiness: Duchess, Hibernial, Patten's Greening, Okabena.

Of the second degree of hardiness: Wealthy, Malinda, Anism, Iowa Beauty, University, Lowland Raspberry, Jewell's Winter, Milwaukee.

Valuable in some locations: Wolf River, Yellow Transparent, Longfield Northwestern Greening, Tetofsky, Peerless.

Most profitable varieties for commercial planting in Minnesota: Wealthy, Duchess, Patten's Greening, Okabena, Anism.

Recommended for top working on hardy stocks: Wealthy, Malinda, N. W. Greening, Stayman's Winesap, Grimes' Golden, Milwaukee, McIntosh.

Varities for trial: Eastman, Evelyn, Windsor Chief, Gilbert.

CRABS AND HYBRIDS

For general cultivation: Florence, Whitney, Early Strawberry, Sweet Russet, Transcendent, Virginia.

Varities for trial: Faribault, Dart, Success.

PLUMS AND HYBRIDS

For general cultivation: De Soto, Forest Garden, Wolf (freestone), Wy-

ant, Stoddard, Terry, Surprise.

Most promising for trial: Compass Cherry, Hanska, Opata, Sapa, Stella Waneta.

GRAPES

First degree of hardiness: Beta, Janesville, Hungarian.

Second degree of hardiness: Moore's Early, Campbell's Early, Brighton, Delaware, Worden, Concord, Moore's Diamond, Wyoming Red.

RASPBERRIES

Red varieties: King, Miller, Loudon, Minnetonka Ironclad, Sunbeam, St. Regis, Ohta, Minnesota No. 4.

Black and purple varieties: Palmer, Gregg, Older, Columbian, Cumberland.

BLACKBERRIES

Ancient Briton, Snyder, Eldorado.

CURRENTS

White Grape, Victoria, Long Bunch Holland, Pomona, Red Cross, Perfection, London Market, Black Naples.

GOOSEBERRIES

Houghton, Downing, Champion, Pearl, Carrie.

STRAWBERRIES

Perfect varieties: Bederwood, Enhance, Splendid, Glen Mary, Senator Dunlap, Minnesota No. 3.

Imperfect varieties: Warfield.

Everbearing varieties: Progressive, Superb, No. 1017.

NATIVE FRUITS

Valuable for trial: Dwarf Juneberry, Sand Cherry, Buffalo Berry, High Bush Cranberry.

NUIT FRUITS

Shelbark Hickory, Black Walnut, Butternut.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Our terms are strictly cash.

NOTE CAREFULLY

The size of trees and age offered and order accordingly.

ORDER EARLY

All orders are filled in rotation, hence the value of placing them as early as possible, while the assortment is unbroken.

DELAYS

If the stock has been shipped and you do not receive it in due season, advise your agent to trace same, and notify us and we will have it traced also.

CARE OF STOCK WHEN RECEIVED

Avoid any unnecessary exposure to sun or wind. Wet the roots thoroughly at once and place them in a damp cellar or else heel them in the ground in some cool, moist place until you are ready to plant. If stock appears rather dry when received, or if weather is unfavorable, it will generally be best not to plant at once but let it remain heeled in or buried in moist ground until prospects improve, or for a few days. By this method of handling a much better stand of all kinds of Nursery Stock will be obtained.

FALL SHIPMENTS

When you receive your bale of trees or plants from our delivery man or the station, you want to bear in mind that in order to have best results in growth, this order of stock that you have just received needs to be kept moist from the time you get it until you have it heeled or buried in earth. When you have the roots well protected, choose a high and mild location, where there is good drainage. Then dig a trench sloping and deep enough so that all trees will be entirely covered. The bundle should be cut open and all the straw or moss removed, then laid close side by side in the trench. The larger trees should be placed some deeper than the smaller trees, which are all to be covered with earth having about eighteen inches of earth over the roots and three or four inches over the tops. When you bury Plum, Cherry, Poplars, Birch and Mountain Ash, it is necessary to place a little straw between the trunk with limbs and the earth. The straw absorbs some moisture, therefore not causing limb or trunk rot. After the straw is placed around the tops of the trees, cover all over securely with earth at once to keep the mice out. After you have placed the earth on, then put about three inches of coarse manure on, to prevent alternate freezing and thawing. It is a good plan to get stock in the fall if properly buried for winter, as you will have your trees on hand in the spring to plant just at the right time. Evergreens and strawberries should not be shipped in the fall.

FROZEN STOCK

Should any stock be received in a frozen condition, place in a cellar or some mild, moist place, where it will thaw out gradually, and do not unpack until frost is out of the trees.

PREPARING LAND

In preparing land for planting small fruits, orchards or groves, the land should be put in about the same condition that a crop of corn requires. You also want to keep in

mind the kind of land, situation and care that a cornfield should have, and there is little danger of going astray in the management of any tree planting. Corn will not do well in a clover, timothy or blue grass sod, even if a few inches be spaded up around each hill, neither will young trees thrive with such treatment. Corn will be stunted and worthless if planted within one or two rods of large willows, cottonwood or like trees; the same is true with all fruit plants and evergreens. Corn is a failure in wet, low land; so are nearly all fruit trees.

PLANTING IN SOD

When necessary to plant in sod, as a lawn, remove all sod within a radius of 3 or 4 feet, and after planting, keep the ground well cultivated or mulched near the trees.

PRUNING AND SETTING OF TREES

Take your fruit tree, forest or ornamental tree (except evergreens) and trim off half of last year's growth from the top except the center limb, and trim all roots from the inside out back to where they are all fresh, leaving the longest root not over a foot long. Then place your trees in a barrel half full of water. Then hitch your horse to a stone boat and haul your trees where they are to be planted. Dig the hole about six inches larger each way than the roots are and about eight inches deeper. After the hole is dug, place about three inches of top soil in the bottom of the hole; then take tree and place same in hole which puts it in about five inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. After placing a little dirt over the roots, then, with the heel and all the strength and weight at command, stamp the earth down until it is solid; fill in a little more dirt and repeat the stamping until the hole is full; then fill the rest of the hole with loose dirt and leave it dishing some toward the tree. Bushes, both fruit and ornamental, are to be root and top pruned the same way. This is very important in order to preserve a balance between the root and top. The foregoing directions for top pruning do not, however, apply to evergreens.

MANURING

In most of our soils in this section we would not advise plowing under manure in the spring, or placing it in holes dug, but rather apply it as a top dressing around the trees and bushes, which should be done the following fall, about November 1st, after planting, for winter protection.

HARDY BULBS

Diletria or Bleeding Heart, Peonies, Lillies of the Valley, Hardy Phlox and Tulips may be set out as soon as received in the fall. After setting them in well worked soil, place a little manure (about two inches) over them. If these are set in the spring, set them where you can give good cultivation. The Gladiolas, Cannas and Dahlias, when received in the fall, place in a little dry sand or saw-dust in the cellar, until spring planting. Tulips must be planted in the fall.

EVERGREENS

Evergreens can only be shipped and delivered in the spring. Why evergreens generally die out is because the roots are exposed to the air. We find that the sap of evergreen root is pithy and when the roots are exposed to wind or sun for only five minutes the sap forces its way to the surface of the roots and causes a crust of pithy nature. The sap of that pithy nature on the surface of the roots causes the stop-

page of the circulation of the sap in the roots of the evergreens. That is why so many are already dead when planted.

ADVICE

Take your evergreens and keep them well covered with moist straw or moss; lay them in a shed or some protected place until you are ready to plant. Choose a piece of ground where there is drainage. Plow the land and get it in the same shape you would for a field of corn. Dig your holes about 18 inches square and about 18 inches deep. Place the top soil in one place at the side of the hole and the bottom soil in another place at the side of the hole. When you have your holes dug take your evergreens and place them in a tub or barrel with sufficient water to cover the roots well. Place same on a stone boat, hitch horse to your boat and haul to place of planting. Stop at the first hole and finish planting the first evergreen before going any farther. Before taking the evergreen out of the barrel or tub fill the hole partly with top soil. Fill same sufficient to have evergreen two to four inches deeper set than it stood in the nursery. Large evergreens, say 3 to 4 feet, need to be set 4 inches deeper, and small trees, say 1 foot, need to be set about 2 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery. The depth they stood in the nursery is easily seen in the change in color of the bark near the roots.

Take your evergreen out of tub or barrel and cut back the large roots from the inside out to where they are fresh, leaving the longest large roots not over one foot long. Do not trim off any fibrous roots. Trim a few of the lowest branches off; then dip the tree back into the water. Set your tree into the hole and immediately place some moist soil (not manure) over the roots. When you have the hole nearly filled with the best moist soil, then with the heel and the strength and weight at command, stamp the earth down until it is solid. Place the balance of the earth around the tree, leaving it a little dishing toward the tree. Then proceed with the next tree. A few days later cultivate the soil and stir the same around the tree.

Evergreens best adapted for general planting: Scotch Pine, Ponderosa Pine, White Pine, Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Black Hill Spruce, Balsam Fir, American Arbor Vitae, Jack Pine and Colorado Blue Spruce. The Colorado Blue Spruce is the most picturesque of all evergreens and is as easily grown as a Boxelder.

Plant Pines about 10 feet apart; Spruce and Balsam, 8 feet; and American Arbor Vitae for hedges, 1 to 2 feet apart.

GRAPES (Of Extreme Hardiness)



Beta, Hungarian and Alpha Grapes. Every family is fond of grapes, and the above three hardy varieties can be grown easily in any farm garden or city lot. If you are crowded for space plant a few vines along a fence or next to some out buildings; they make a handsome appearance in the summer time and are relished in the fall by the family.

STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry is one of the most delicious fruits in their season and can be grown on any good soil. Soil with a little sand in, with clay subsoil is the best for the strawberry. Remember the strawberry has very many roots and must be kept moist until set out. The best land for the strawberry patch is a parcel of ground in about the same condition that you would use for setting out vegetables. In the planting of strawberry plants use the same care and handle the plant similar to planting of cabbage plants and your strawberry plants will grow. Thorough cultivation and the training of runners toward the center of the row is necessary for the first season. About December 1st haul sufficient straw to cover the whole bed about three inches. The next spring as soon as the plants are starting to grow take a fork and rake nearly all the straw from the plants, leaving same in center of the rows. The best time to uncover the plants is just after a rain while the straw is damp. By placing it then between the rows and stepping on it as you take it off the plants, it will lay better in its proper place. The straw between the rows acts as a mulch and makes a clean place for pickers to go while picking the berries. The second year after the berries are picked, take a scythe or mower and mow the plants close to the ground. Stir the straw up between the rows and the first windy day set fire to the patch, thereby making a clean burn over the whole strawberry bed. As soon as you have the bed burned over begin cultivating between the rows and get same well pulverized for new plants to take root. Next December 1st again cover the bed with clean straw. If your ground is well cared for you may grow three crops off from one bed. We advise our customers to set out a new bed every year as it is necessary to have young plants from new beds in order to grow large berries. Also watch your bed and do not allow the plants to get too thick. Each plant needs six inches space in order to produce large fine berries. For distance and number of plants per acre see scale on this circular.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY

The Fall or Everbearing strawberries have gone beyond the experimental stage. They have proven a great success, wherever tried, and with good care.

For city residents, we recommend planting about 16 inches each way and grow the plants in hills, by keeping the runners cut off.

For rural districts, the matted row system is generally conceived the best. By matted row system, is meant, to plant about 18 inches apart in the row and about 4 feet apart between the row, then allow the runners to take root in the row. With good care and thorough cultivation, you will get a matted row of about 18 inches wide by fall of the season's planting.

In planting the everbearing strawberry, choose a level, rich piece of land, get the soil well worked up, then plant about the first of May, or up to May 15th, cultivate the plant's well, keep the blossoms picked off until about the middle of July and by the 1st to 10th of August you will be picking large, fine luscious strawberries. Should the fall turn out dry, some watering will encourage the size and quantity of fruit.

The Everbearing are a distinct kind, in our latitude they will bear heavy until freezing weather checks

their growth.

Progressive variety, one of our best leading kinds, berries large, solid and very sweet, plant a strong grower.

Superb: Very large and considered by some equal to the Progressive, plant a very vigorous grower.

No. 1017 originated by Mr. Haralson at the state fruit breeding farm, is coming to the front fast, as one of the largest and most vigorous plants and berries grown of the Everbearing varieties.

NIOBE GOLDEN WEeping WILLOW

It is the hardiest and most beautiful of all weeping trees. For an ornamental weeping tree, they are simply grand and should have a place in every lawn.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW

The Russian Golden Willow is one of the thickest wind break trees grown. Trees are clean, pretty and will stand the abuse of heavy winds and snow storms. They also make ornamental trees, when trimmed in tree form. Farmers will make no mistake in setting out at least a few of these trees.

LAUREL LEAF WILLOW

This willow is becoming more popular every year. Experience tells us that they will stand the cold severe winds of the North Dakota winters better than the Russian Golden Willow. They make a very handsome tree. With their glossy leaves they are very pretty during the summer. These trees can be grown successfully in thickets as a wind-break or as single trees. Where grown as single trees, they make a very pretty shaped tree of good size.

NORWAY POPLAR (Sudden Sawlog)

This is just what the people are looking for—a tree that will get a move on itself and turn out lumber in the shortest space of time. Our forests are rapidly disappearing and must be replaced with some rapid growing tree. The Norway Poplar promises to be to the North what the Eucalyptus is to the South. It is by far the most rapid grower we have. A Minnesota farmer says: "This tree grows faster than any other I know of." The grain of wood is straight and it splits easily. Trees planted 14 years ago are 17 inches in diameter and 55 feet tall. In fifteen years you will have a fine lot of saw logs. They somewhat resemble the Carolina Poplar. Their origin no man knows. They got their name by being found growing among Norwegians of southern Minn. They are supposed to be the giant Asiatic Poplar from Siberia. Superficial observers sometimes call them the Carolina Poplar. They look like the Carolina Poplar during the fore part of the season's growth, but after September 1st, a boy 10 years old could separate them in the same field. The leaves are larger and are shed earlier. In after years the difference is marked. More than any other tree they retain their size as they mount upward. Cut in August, peeled and dried, they make good fence posts. Plant trees 4 feet apart each way, and in two or three years cut out alternate rows for fence posts, and in two or three years after you can cut out alternate rows the opposite way. The rest of the standing trees will make a splendid forest.

HARDY SHRUBS FOR

LAWN PLANTING

Hydrangea Paniculata Graniflora, Honeysuckle Tar (in pink and white flowers), Spirea Van Houttei (or Bridal wreath), Spirea Bilardi with pyramidal pink flowers, Spirea Anthony Watera with a mass of pink flowers, Spirea Aurea with golden leaves and

pinkish with white flowers, Purple Lilac, White Lilac, Madam LeMoine Lilac (a grafted white lilac), Syringea or Mock Orange, Yellow Flowering Currant, Pink Flowering Almond, Snowball, Golden Elder, White Snowberry, Prunus Triloba and High Bush Cranberry.

HEDGES

We are pleased to inform our Northwestern customers of the beauties there are in different varieties of Hedges. The AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE makes the prettiest of all evergreen hedges and is perfectly hardy for Minnesota and the Dakotas. Spirea Van Houttei and Tartarian Honeysuckles make very ornamental hedges. The Lilac, Buckthorn and Barberry Thunbergii are among the very hardy shrubs for hedges.

ROSES

Our Roses are out-door, field grown roses on their own roots. They are strong two year old plants. They will bloom with proper care, the same season they are planted. In planting roses, cut the top back to within four inches of the ground after they are planted.

Following are a few named varieties of our Roses and habit of growth: In Bush Roses we have the Red, Pink and White Moss roses, also the Hardy Rugosa Rose, General Jacqueminot, Paul Neyron, Madam Plantier, American Beauty, Captain Haywood, Persian Yellow and M. P. Wilder.

In Climbing Roses we have the Queen of the Prairie, Baltimore Belle, Crimson Rambler, Seven Sisters, Dorothy Perkins.

In Baby Rambler Roses we have the Red, Pink, White and Crimson varieties.

HARDY FLOWERS

Plant abundant. Beauty is Wealth. Red, White and Pink Peonies; Bleeding Heart; Lily of the Valley; Rosa Rugosa; Cannas; Iris; Gladiolas; Tulip; Hardy Phlox; and also remember the Asparagus and Rhubarb.

If you are in the market for trees and plants, that are not given in this Instructive Circular, kindly write us or mention the same to our Representatives, and we will be pleased to give you the needed information on same. As we are large growers of Hardy Trees and Plants, and with our several years of experience among trees and plants, we are pleased to extend our experience to our Horticultural Friends.

DISTANCE APART TO PLANT

	Trees or Plants per acre
Apples and Crabs, 16x24 feet apart -----	114
Cherry and Plum, 12x20 feet apart -----	182
Currants and Gooseberries, 4x6 feet apart -----	1815
Raspberries, Red Sucker kinds, 3x6 feet apart --	2420
Raspberries, Black and Purple kinds, 4x6 feet apart -----	1815
Blackberries, 4x6 feet apart	1815
Strawberries, 2x4 feet apart	5445
Asparagus, 2x4 feet apart --	5445
Rhubarb, 3x6 feet apart ---	2420

The number of square feet in an acre is 43,560. Divide this amount by the number of square feet required by each plant. Thus to find how many grapes are required for an acre planted 8 feet apart each way: 8 times 8 equals 64; 43,560 divided by 64 equals 681, the number for one acre.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION ACCOMPANIES EACH SHIPMENT